

EDWARD AND STEVENS, sole importers, 212
street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre.
Messrs. V. and S. respectfully invite the public to inspect
large and varied assortment, which they have con-
stantly on hand.
Wholesale trade supplied.

as follows:—			
Brandy	\$192 17 3
Gin	186 11 2
Whisky	25 4 2
Rum	125 12 3
Wine	63 19 9
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	20 16 8
Tobacco and snuff	10 10 0
Cigars	110 5 0
Tea	11 6 0
Coffee and chicory	16 4 8
Opium	1 0 0
Flotage	40 1 0
Dues	3 0 0
Total	\$1020 2 3

The following table will show the closing prices of our securities, as well as the rates at which business has been done during the week:—

CAPITAL.	COMPANIES.	NEW AUSTRALIAN POUNDS.	CLOSING PRICES.	BUSINESS DAYS.
£	<i>Banks.</i>			
200,000	Australian	£40	63 to 65	
320,000	Commercial	£23	43 to 45	4½
1,000,000	Eng. Root. and Aust.	£100	110 to 115½	
275,000	London	£10	11, 11½	11½
100,000	London	£20	27 to 28	
2,000,000	Oriental	£25	50 to 52	
1,000,000	Union	£23	40 to 41 ex div.	
750,000	New South Wales	£20	34 to 35	35, 34
£	<i>Steam Companies.</i>			
210,000	Australian	17½	22½ to 23	
50,000	Clarence & Richmond.	£10	11	
50,000	Collingwood River	£10	11	13
60,000	Llanwara	£5	4½ to 4½	
£	<i>Insurance Cos.</i>			
100,000	General Marine	£5	8	8 ...
100,000	R. & A. Marine	£5	8	8 ...
250,000	Sydney Fire	£20	21 to 21	£2 8s
£	<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
300,000	Light	£2	12½	12½
30,000	New	£2	8 to 8½	
50,000	Sydney Exchange	£1	4 to 4½	
50,000	Fyrmouth Bridge	£5	10 to 10½	
100,000	Walsell Coal	£2	7	7
£	<i>Ditto</i>			
134,000	Swanston Coal & Copper	£2½	17½ to 18	18
£	<i>Debentures.</i>			
Government				
1860, 1861, 1862		£	100 and int.	...
1868, 1871, 1873, 1874, and 1888				
Intermittent		100	98 to 99½	99½
Australian Return due in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864		100	£ to 1 prem.	
City of Sydney		100	99½	99½
Pyrmont Bridge Co. due in 1863, 1865, and 1866		100	101	

COFFEE is dull of sale, and prices rule lower. The quantity lately arrived has had the effect of depressing prices, and causing holders to be more anxious to realise. Manila is quoted at 8d. to 8½d. per lb. in bond. Plantation, 11d. to 12d. per lb. in bond.

In the latter part of the year 1859 a consignment of boots and shoes was sent by a London firm to their correspondents in Sydney. In the course of the year 1860 a claim was made on the underwritten damage for a portion of this consignment. The amount of the damage alleged to be incurred was 50 per cent. on the sound value of the damaged portion. The claim was supported by the usual documents, and, among them, by account sales of the damaged goods, and certificate of the prices which these damaged goods would have fetched in the Sydney market, at the date of their arrival, if they had arrived sound. The

[illegible]

STOCK AND SHARE LISTS.
[BARTON AND SON.]

THE demand for remunerative investments exceeds the supply, especially in the shares of the Commercial and Joint Stock Banks, and in the Australasian Steam shares, at last prices.

Our sales this week have been in—

Commercial Bank shares, at £45 10/
New South Wales Bank shares, at £34 to £35
Hunter River New Steam shares, at £15
Welland Coal shares, at £8 paid to £8 10/
Sydney City debentures, at 100 per cent. and interest

Store Sheep.—There is a steady demand for young ewes and wethers; holders of the former are not, however, disposed to sell at this season of the year, unless they get extreme prices. Wethers on New England and western stations are saleable at from 6 to 16 1/2 per head; Darling Downs sheep, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.

Hides have receded in value, and it will be seen by the account sales to hand by the Jeddo, that the late high prices given are not

defined as the portion between the first rib cut, or head-hindles, have not been covered by the prime cuts. As actually many, they are, however, quoted at from 1.6 to 2.2 per lb. Over 1300 were offered at auction this day, which, with the exception of two lots were sold. One very superior lot of heavy bullocks, of guaranteed weight, fell to the hammer at the extreme price of 22 each. This, however, must not be taken as a standard for the market. The lots sold realized the following prices, viz., 21 at \$6.92, 13 at 38, 16 at 18, 52 at 23, 179 at 16.49, 100 at 16.36, 6 at 1.1, 172 at 8.6, 28 at 13, 100 at 16.64, 26 at 3, 172 at 16, 18 at 3, 6 at 5. Calfskins: 10 at 1, 3 at 10 each. Hides: 1 lot at 17 per 100. Shankbones: 1 lot at £4 10, 1 lot at £4 5 per 100. Hair: 174 at 4d per lb.

Circular Quay, 17th May.

LABOUR MARKET.
[HAIGH AND BROWN.]

THE Nile, with 274 immigrants has arrived. The supply in this market is somewhat in excess of the demand, with the exception of English ploughmen, who are still scarce. No change has occurred in rates of wages, which remain as per quotations below. Female servants, with good characters, may readily obtain situations: Married farm servants, £45 to £60; single ditto, £30 to £35; ploughmen, £35 to £40; shepherding families, £55 to £70; domestic servants, £45 to £55; cementers, £60 to £70.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.
[Unless otherwise expressed, the prices quoted in this article are those in transactions between the producer and the first purchaser.]
Flour remains at £19 for fine, and £17 for second quality, per ton of 2000 lbs.
Rice, 1/1 to 1/3 per bushel.
Wheat, 7/ per bushel.

...a single artery of communication with our great
...or a single course where our stream of trade
...wed, which the French did not command by some
...cession. They had Reunion. They had islands
...which commanded the entrance to the Red Sea.
...They had failed in establishing themselves at Coch
...ina through the bad climate, but they would have

hen comes the question—Is she seaworthy? When turning from Algeria the squadron of the Emperor encountered a gale in the Gulf of Lyons. I know an intelligent captain of a merchant steamer who was in company with the squadron at the time, and he said he never saw a heavier sea or a heavier gale. I myself saw La Gloire at Toulon a few days after her

struction. (Hear.) There is no doubt that the
mach construction is attended with very considera-
advantages on the score of economy; for we know
at a ship of 3000 tons costs less than one of 6000
ns; but wood is a very perishable article, and it is
ld that with iron plates a considerable degree of
decay takes place. Why then, should we build vessels

10,000 tons when another nation is building vessels of only one-half that tonnage with nearly as many guns with, perhaps, not so heavy, but still a heavy armament? Here arises a consideration which, I think, must have influenced the late Board of Admiralty, and which is, I think of great importance. All those engineers who are making improvements in projectiles tell us that we are only in the infancy of gun-

building the ships of iron and not of wood, every person at all conversant of such matters agrees with me when I say that an iron is imperishable. I am not prepared to say there are no defects in the class of ships to which I am referring, but taking into consideration the possibility of our being obliged to case them with plates of iron we have acted wisely in con-

could that be seeing that in 1860 there were 600 names upon the maritime inscription of once; but he had made inquiries, and found that number not only included all the men and boys in the Imperial navy and merchant service, but also the workmen in the dockyards, all the fishermen on the coasts, and all the boatmen on the navigable rivers. Indeed statistics clearly showed that the

bursting into laughter. (A laugh.) I don't so much blame the noble lord the member for the city of London. I think he and the hon. member for Birmingham are the only two really sincere reformers in the House. (A laugh.) It is not ministerial policy that I complain of; it is parliamentary sincerity altogether. We came here fresh from the country, some of us having spent more

was convenient—(a laugh)—and we did not
to be sent back again to our constituents,
which we should have been if we had passed a reform
in our first session. That is the whole history of
great reform question. (Hear.) I must confess
nobody is so much to blame for having injured
cause as the hon. member for Birmingham. He

body who had any knowledge of the yeomanry, allow that, unless they were called out and employed for a short period, the force would very soon fall (Hear, hear.) A committee had been recently elected of yeomanry officers, among whom was the lord who had lately occupied the chair of that—in conjunction with cavalry officers, and it was expected that they would be able to recom-

floor," was the answer, "for I have only the hint, of course, was taken, and the sum put down.—*A Book about Doctors.*

AMPLE PRIEST.—Mr. Weld, in his delightful in the Pyrenees, says, "I sat for an hour in his with the cure of Mont Louis, sipping chocolate, we chatted on various subjects. He was very

her, mamma, who had a little
 later partner's arm, she made a demure little
 and passed into the ball-room with her father
 ther.—Macmillan's Magazine.

very curious occurrence is reported from Cracow.
 ank of Poland, it is said, had in its keeping
 bonds belonging to the Government, which
 not consider itself bound to pay in specie. The

ment demanded the amount in cash, and being refused, the bank was the other day surrounded by soldiers, who entered the premises and took out the amount required out of the reserve. This is a somewhat novel feature in the history of Government transactions with banks.

furniture, horse, cart, and harness, milch
poultry, &c.

